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EXAMINER

PATEL, HARESH N

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2154

DATE MAILED: 07/11/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

09/693,672

Applicant(s)

SLAUGHTER ET AL.

Examiner

Haresh Patel

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 April 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24, 51-73, 100-117, 136 and 138 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24, 51-73, 100-117, 136 and 138 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \*    c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 4/29/2005.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

### DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-24, 51-73, 100-117, 136 and 138 are presented for examination. Claims 25-50, 74-99, 118-135, 137 and 139 are cancelled.

#### *Response to Arguments*

2. Applicant's arguments filed 3/11/2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Therefore, rejection of claims 1-24, 51-73, 100-117, 136 and 138 is maintained.

3. Applicant argues 1), the cited reference Tuatini, "Shared service functionality invocation", U.S. Publication 2002/0032783, March 14, 2002 (Hereinafter Tuatini) do not disclose, teach, or suggest amended limitations, the proxy service appears to the first entity as the second entity. The examiner respectfully disagrees in response to applicant's arguments. The limitations, "the proxy service appears to the first entity as the second entity", has been newly added, which is addressed by the new ground(s) of rejection (please refer to the below rejections of this office action). Therefore, the rejection is maintained.

Applicant argues 2), "neither Tuatini nor Beck, 6,604,127 disclose, teach, or suggest limitations, constructing on the first entity a client method gate, sending to the first entity a schema defining one or more messages, client method gate generating a data representation language messages including information representing the method call". The examiner respectfully disagrees in response to applicant's arguments. In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642

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F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986). The scope of the claimed subject matter modified by the amended limitations, hence the limitations are addressed by the new ground(s) of rejection (please refer to the below rejections of this office action). Therefore, the rejection is maintained.

Applicant argues 3), "This rejection is improper because the Examiner has not shown that Tuatini qualifies as a prior art reference", "Since it is common practice for a later filed utility application to include more or different subject matter than its earlier provisional applications, it is unclear whether the material in Tuatini relied upon by the Examiner was actually present in Tuatini's provisional applications". The examiner respectfully disagrees in response to applicant's arguments. The provisional applications, i.e., 60/173,666 and 60/173,712, available using IFW / EDAN, not only shows that the subject matter on which the is relied upon to reject the claims is present in the Tuatini's provisional applications, but also shows at least one claim of the published utility application is supported in the provisional application, e.g., pages 4, 16, 78, 112, 236, 324 and 428. Hence, Tuatini is qualified as a prior art reference. Therefore the rejection is maintained.

Applicant argues 4), "neither Tuatini nor Beck, 6,604,127 disclose, teach, or suggest limitations, generating a result advertisement, sending the result advertisement to the client method gate, generating a results method gate from the results advertisement". The examiner respectfully disagrees in response to applicant's arguments. In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375

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(Fed. Cir. 1986). The scope of the claimed subject matter modified by the amended limitations, hence the limitations are addressed by the new ground(s) of rejection (please refer to the below rejections of this office action). Therefore, the rejection is maintained.

Applicant argues (5), "cited references, i.e., Tuatini, AAPA (applicant's admitted prior art) do not contain a suggestion, or motivation to modify or to combine with each other. The examiner respectfully disagrees in response to applicant's arguments. In response to the references containing a suggestion, or motivation to modify or to combine with each other, the test for obviousness is not whether the features of a secondary reference may be bodily incorporated into the structure of a primary reference. It is also not that the claimed invention must be expressly suggested in any one or all of the references. Rather, the test is what the combined teachings of the references would have suggested to those of ordinary skill in the art. In re Keller, 642 F.2d 414, 425, 208 USPQ 871, 881 (CCPA 1981); In re Young, 927 F.2d 588, 591, 18 USPQ2d 1089, 1091 (Fed. Cir. 1991). Tuatini discloses a method for bridging a first computing environment based upon a message passing model to a second computing environment (e.g., heterogeneous distributed environment, figure 1, col., 14, paragraph 122 – col., 15, paragraph 140). AAPA discloses the well-known concept of using Jini environment (e.g., Jini environment, pages 2-6 of the specification). The Jini environment would provide access to the Jini services. The Jini services would provide information to the client over the network. The client would utilize the provided information. Therefore, the rejection is maintained.

***Priority***

4. Applicant's claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. 119(e) has been acknowledged, however, the claimed limitations, for example, use of message passing model, second device using message passing model different than the first environment, proxy service generating a results advertisement, publishing the advertisement, generation of results method gate from the results advertisement, results advertisement sent to the client method gate, etc., are not disclosed in the provisional applications; hence, applicant does not benefit the effective date as the provisional priority dates. Applicant asserted that all these limitations are disclosed in each provisional application, i.e., 60/202,975, 60/208,011, 60/209,430, 60/209140 and 60/209525, at pages 15 – 18, 20 – 26, 28 – 30, 32, 34 – 39 and 43 of 60/202,975; however examiner could not find the support for the limitations as claimed. For example, “environments that use different protocols”, of 60/202,975 have a different scope compared to the claimed limitations, “different message passing models”. The newly added limitations, “the proxy service appears to the first entity as the second entity”, is also not in the provisional application 60/202,975.

***Information Disclosure Statement***

5. Considering the request of the applicant, an attempt was made to locate the copies of the listed references of the IDS submitted on 7/6/2004, however the listed references are not available in the application of record. Also, the recently new submitted IDS 4/29/2005 does not include the cited references. Hence, applicant is requested to submit all the cited references for consideration to speed up the prosecution of this case.

### ***Double Patenting***

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 1-24, 51-73, 100-117, 136 and 138 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-45 of U.S. Patent No. 6,868,447. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the patent teaches the limitations as disclosed such that the interpretation of a first entity accessing a second entity through messages in a data representation language is equivalent to a first client sending a first message to a first service and the first service generating a set of results in response to the first message, wherein the set of results are expressed in a data representation language and using a space, advertisement, XML, and URI. The limitations of dependent claims 2-24, 52-73, 101-117, are similar to claims 2-45 of the Patent No. 6,868,447. The claimed subject matter of the Patent No. 6,868,447 does not mention about bridging, usage of proxy service and client method gate. However, the concept of bridging, usage of proxy service and client method gate is well known in the art, for example, Tuatini discloses the well-known use of bridging and proxy service (e.g., col., 14, paragraph 122 – col., 15, paragraph 132). Machin discloses the well-known concept of using client method gate

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(e.g., usage of client proxy component, col., 12, paragraphs 136 – 138). The bridging and proxy service would help two entities from different computing environment to communicate with each other. The client gate would enhance communication support at the client entity.

### ***Claim Objections***

6. Claim 6 is objected to because of the following informalities:

Claim 6 mentions, “recited in 3”, which should be “recited in claim 3”.

Appropriate correction is required.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

7. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

8. Previously presented claim 138 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Tuatini.

9. As per claim 138, Tuatini discloses a method (e.g., col., 14, paragraph 122 – col., 15, paragraph 132) for bridging a first computing environment based upon a message passing model to a second computing environment (e.g., usage of heterogeneous distributed environment, figures 1 and 41), comprising:



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a first entity (e.g., figure 41, col., 14, paragraph 122 – col., 15, paragraph 132) in the first computing environment accessing a proxy service (e.g., figure 41, col., 14, paragraph 122 – col., 15, paragraph 132) through messages in a data representation language (e.g., usage of XML, figure 41, col., 14, paragraph 124 – col., 15, paragraph 130);

the proxy service providing to the first entity an interface to a second entity in the second computing environment (e.g., Messaging component providing first device to communicate with CORBA server or Web server, figure 41, col., 14, paragraph 122 – col., 15, paragraph 130); wherein said providing an interface comprises sending to the first entity a schema defining one or more messages in the data representation language for accessing the second entity figure 41, col., 14, paragraph 122 – col., 15, paragraph 130, paragraphs 166 and 168), and

the first entity accessing the second entity in the second computing environment through the interface provided by the proxy service (e.g., figure 41, col., 14, paragraph 122 – col., 15, paragraph 130, paragraphs 163 – 165).

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

10. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

11. Claims 1-5, 19-21, 23, 24, 51-55, 68-70, 72, 73, 100-103, 113, 114, 116 and 117 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tuatini in view of Mead et. al. 6,061,728 (Hereafter Mead).

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12. As per claims 1, 51 and 100, Tuatini discloses a method (e.g., col., 14, paragraph 122 – col., 15, paragraph 132) for bridging a first computing environment based upon a message passing model to a second computing environment (e.g., usage of heterogeneous distributed environment, figure 1), a distributed computing system (e.g., heterogeneous distributed environment, figure 1), a carrier medium comprising program instructions (e.g., col., 14, paragraph 122 – col., 15, paragraph 132), wherein the program instructions are computer-executable to implement:

a first entity (e.g., figure 41, col., 14, paragraph 122 – col., 15, paragraph 132) in the first computing environment accessing a proxy service (e.g., figure 41, col., 14, paragraph 122 – col., 15, paragraph 132) through messages in a data representation language (e.g., usage of XML, figure 41, col., 14, paragraph 124 – col., 15, paragraph 130);

the proxy service providing to the first entity an interface to a second entity in the second computing environment (e.g., Messaging component providing first device to communicate with CORBA server or Web server, figure 41, col., 14, paragraph 122 – col., 15, paragraph 130); and

the first entity accessing the second entity in the second computing environment through the interface provided by the proxy service (e.g., first device communicating CORBA server or Web server through Messaging component, figure 41, col., 14, paragraph 122 – col., 15, paragraph 130)

a first device in a first computing environment, based upon a message passing model (e.g., first device using XML mechanism, figure 41, col., 14, paragraph 122 – col., 15, paragraph 130),

a second device in a second computing environment not based upon the message passing model of the first environment (e.g., CORBA server or Web server using other than XML mechanism, figure 41, col., 14, paragraph 122 – col., 15, paragraph 130),

use of space (e.g., usage of storage, col., 14, paragraph 122 – col., 14, paragraph 130).

However, Tuatini does not specifically mention about the proxy service appears to the first entity as the second entity.

Mead discloses the well-known concept of using the proxy service that appears to the first entity as the second entity (e.g., transparent bridging between two entities in a transparent bridged network, col., 3, line 1 – col., 4, line 24).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Tuatini with the teachings of Mead in order to facilitate the proxy service that appears to the first entity as the second entity because the proxy service would help enhance reliable communication between two entities. The reliable communication would provide enhanced message handling between the two entities.

13. As per claims 2, 52, 101, Tuatini and Mead disclose the claimed limitations as rejected above. Tuatini also discloses the following:

the interface provides a data representation language messaging channel between the proxy service and the first entity in the first computing environment (e.g., XML messaging mechanism between first device and the messaging component, figure 41, col., 14, paragraph 122 – col., 20, paragraph 160), and wherein the interface further provides a communications channel between the proxy service and the second entity in the second computing environment

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(e.g., Messaging component providing messaging mechanism between CORBA server or Web server and the messaging component, figure 41, col., 14, paragraph 122 – col., 20, paragraph 160).

14. As per claims 3, 53, Tuatini and Mead disclose the claimed limitations as rejected above.

Tuatini also discloses the following:

the first entity is a client in the first computing environment (e.g., client, figure 41, col., 14, paragraph 122 – col., 20, paragraph 160), wherein the second entity is a service accessible through the second computing environment (e.g., Messaging component providing client computer to communicate with services of CORBA server or Web server, figure 41, col., 14, paragraph 122 – col., 20, paragraph 160), and wherein the interface provided by the proxy service enables the first entity to access resources provided by the second entity to clients in the second environment (e.g., Messaging component providing client computer to communicate with services of CORBA server or Web server, figure 41, col., 14, paragraph 122 – col., 20, paragraph 160).

15. As per claims 4, 54, 102, Tuatini and Mead disclose the claimed limitations as rejected above. Tuatini also discloses the following:

the proxy service providing to the first entity the interface to the second entity in the second computing environment comprises locating the second entity among a plurality of services accessible through the second computing environment (e.g., Messaging component

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providing client computer to communicate with a particular service from several services of CORBA server or Web server, figure 41, col., 14, paragraph 122 – col., 20, paragraph 160).

16. As per claims 5, 55, 103, Tuatini and Mead disclose the claimed limitations as rejected above. Tuatini also discloses the following:

determining that the second entity includes information identifying the entity as a service accessible by entities in the first environment through proxy service interfaces to the second computing environment (e.g., Messaging component providing client computer to communicate with a particular service from several services of CORBA server or Web server, figure 41, col., 14, paragraph 122 – col., 20, paragraph 160).

17. As per claims 19, 68, Tuatini and Mead disclose the claimed limitations as rejected above. Tuatini also discloses the following:

wherein the second environment is a message-based environment using a different language for messages than the data representation language used for messages in the first environment (e.g., CORBA server or Web server using message based languages other than XML, figure 41, col., 14, paragraph 122 – col., 20, paragraph 160).

18. As per claims 20, 69, 113, Tuatini and Mead disclose the claimed limitations as rejected above. Tuatini also discloses the following:

the second environment is a non-message based environment (e.g., CORBA server or Web server using other than message based languages, figure 41, col., 14, paragraph 122 – col., 20, paragraph 160).

19. As per claims 21, 70, 114, Tuatini and Mead disclose the claimed limitations as rejected above. Tuatini also discloses the following:

communication among entities in the second environment uses remote method invocation (RMI) (e.g., usage of RMI, col., 15, paragraph, 134).

20. As per claims 23, 72, 116, Tuatini and Mead disclose the claimed limitations as rejected above. Tuatini also discloses the following:

the second environment is an enterprise computing environment, wherein the second entity is an enterprise service accessible through the enterprise computing environment (e.g., an Enterprise Information System application such as on a legacy ERP system, col., 16, paragraph, 137).

21. As per claims 24, 73, 117, Tuatini and Mead disclose the claimed limitations as rejected above. Tuatini also discloses the following:

wherein the data representation language is eXtensible Markup Language (XML) (e.g., usage of XML format or protocol, col., 3, paragraph 60).

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22. Claims 136 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tuatini in view of Cheng U.S. Publication 2001/0032273 (Hereinafter Cheng), Machin et al., U.S. Publication 2002/0032806 (Hereinafter Machin) and Beck et al., 6,604,140 (Hereinafter Beck).

23. As per claim 136, Tuatini discloses a method for bridging a first computing environment based upon a message passing model to a second computing environment (e.g., usage of heterogeneous distributed environment, figures 1 and 41, col., 14, paragraph 122 – col., 15, paragraph 140) comprising:

a first entity in the first computing environment accessing a proxy service through messages in a data representation language (e.g., usage of XML, figure 41, col., 14, paragraph 124 – col., 15, paragraph 130),

the proxy service providing to the first entity an interface to a second entity in the second computing environment (e.g., col., 14, paragraphs 122 – 124),

the first entity accessing the second entity in the second computing environment through the interface provided by the proxy service (e.g., col., 15, paragraphs 130 – 132).

However, Tuatini does not specifically mention about providing information for the second entity including access information for accessing the second entity in the second environment from the first environment and the information describing one or more computer programming language method calls to methods in the computer programming language provided by the second entity.

Cheng discloses providing information for the second entity including access information for accessing the second entity in the second environment from the first environment (e.g.,

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figure 3, paragraph 23 and 24, col., 2, paragraph 9, col., 1) the information describing one or more computer programming language method calls (e.g., usage of API calls, paragraphs 10 – 12, col., 2) to methods in the computer programming language provided by the second entity (e.g., usage of XML, Java, etc., paragraphs 10 – 12, col., 2).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Tuatini with the teachings of Cheng in order to facilitate providing information for the second entity including access information for accessing the second entity in the second environment from the first environment and the information describing one or more computer programming language method calls to methods in the computer programming language provided by the second entity because the information would enhance accessing information from the second environment. The second entity of the second environment would support providing information to the device of the first environment. The computer programming language method calls and methods would provide support for accessing the information.

Tuatini and Cheng do not specifically mention about constructing a client method gate configured to provide an interface to the second entity by generating data representation language messages including information representing the method calls.

Machin discloses the well-known concept of constructing a client method gate (e.g., usage of client proxy component, col., 12, paragraphs 136 – 138) configured to provide an interface to the second entity by generating data representation language messages including information representing the method calls (e.g., usage of API calls, col., 12, paragraphs 136 – 138, abstract).



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It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Tuatini and Cheng with the teachings of Machin in order to facilitate constructing a client method gate configured to provide an interface to the second entity by generating data representation language messages including information representing the method calls because the interface would support communication between second entity and the first entity. The method calls would help handle the messages information using the interface.

Tuatini, Cheng and Machin do not specifically mention the information being advertisement.

Beck discloses the well-known concept of using advertisement information (e.g., abstract).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Tuatini, Cheng and Machin with the teachings of Beck in order to facilitate using advertisement information because the advertisement would support providing information from one device to second device. The second device would help utilize the advertisement information.

24. Claims 6, 7, 56, 57, 104, 105, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tuatini, Mead and Cheng in view of Beck.

25. As per claims 6, 56, 104, Tuatini and Mead disclose the claimed limitations as rejected above. However, Tuatini and Mead do not specifically mention about providing information for

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the second entity including access information for accessing the second entity in the second environment from the first environment.

Cheng discloses providing information for the second entity including access information for accessing the second entity in the second environment from the first environment (e.g., figure 3, paragraph 23 and 24, col., 2, paragraph 9, col., 1).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Tuatini and Mead with the teachings of Cheng in order to facilitate providing information for the second entity including access information for accessing the second entity in the second environment from the first environment because the information would enhance accessing information from the second environment. The second entity of the second environment would support providing information to the device of the first environment.

Tuatini, Mead and Cheng do not specifically mention the information being advertisement.

Beck discloses the well-known concept of using advertisement information (e.g., abstract).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Tuatini, Mead and Cheng with the teachings of Beck in order to facilitate using advertisement information because the advertisement would support providing information from one device to second device. The second device would help utilize the advertisement information.

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26. As per claims 7, 57, 105, Tuatini, Mead, Cheng and Beck disclose the claimed limitations as rejected above. Tuatini also discloses the following:

publishing the advertisement for the second entity on a space in the first computing environment (e.g., col., 13 paragraphs, 114 – 116)

the first entity accessing the advertisement for the second entity from one or more advertisements published on the space (e.g., col., 13 paragraphs, 114 – 116); and

the first entity accessing the second entity in accordance with the access information in the advertisement for the second entity (e.g., col., 13 paragraphs, 114 – 116).

27. Claims 8-18, 58-67, 106-112 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tuatini, Mead, Cheng and Beck in view of Machin.

28. As per claims 8, 58 and 106, Tuatini, Mead, Cheng and Beck disclose the claimed limitations as rejected above.

Cheng also discloses the information describing one or more computer programming language method calls (e.g., usage of API calls, paragraphs 10 – 12, col., 2) to methods in the computer programming language provided by the second entity (e.g., usage of XML, Java, etc., paragraphs 10 – 12, col., 2).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Tuatini, Mead, Cheng and Beck in order to facilitate the information describing one or more computer programming language method calls to methods in the computer programming language provided by the second entity because the information would enhance accessing information from the second environment. The second entity of the

second environment would support providing information to the device of the first environment. The computer programming language method calls and methods would provide support for accessing the information.

Tuatini, Mead, Cheng and Beck do not specifically mention about constructing a client method gate configured to provide an interface to the second entity by generating data representation language messages including information representing the method calls.

Machin discloses the well-known concept of constructing a client method gate (e.g., usage of client proxy component, col., 12, paragraphs 136 – 138) configured to provide an interface to the second entity by generating data representation language messages including information representing the method calls (e.g., usage of API calls, col., 12, paragraphs 136 – 138, abstract).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Tuatini, Mead, Cheng and Beck with the teachings of Machin in order to facilitate constructing a client method gate configured to provide an interface to the second entity by generating data representation language messages including information representing the method calls because the interface would support communication between second entity and the first entity. The method calls would help handle the messages information using the interface.

29. As per claims 9-18, 59-67, 107-112, Tuatini, Mead, Cheng and Beck disclose the claimed limitations as rejected above. Tuatini also discloses usage of the Java computer programming language (e.g., paragraph 40), sending to the first entity a schema defining one or more messages

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(e.g., paragraph 163), usage of proxy services (e.g., paragraph 157), usage of generating of result data/information (e.g., paragraph 65).

Machin also discloses the well-known concept of client method gate generating a data representation language messages including information representing the method call (e.g., col., 12, paragraphs 136 – 138) sending the result information to the client method gate (e.g., col., 12, paragraphs 136 – 138, abstract) and generating a results method gate from the results information (e.g., paragraphs 114-116).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Tuatini, Mead, Cheng and Beck with the teachings of Machin in order to facilitate client method gate generating a data representation language messages including information representing the method call, sending the result information to the client method gate and generating a results method gate from the results information because the client method gate would support communication between second entity and the first entity. The method calls would help handle the messages information using the interface provided by the client method gate. The results information would help utilize information to be presented at the device in the computing environment based on a message-passing model.

30. Claims 22, 71, 115, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tuatini view of applicant's admitted prior art (AAPA), page 2-6 of the specification.

31. As per claims 22, 71, 115, Tuatini do not specifically mention about Jini environment.

AAPA teaches usage of a Jini environment (e.g., Jini environment, pages 2-6 of the specification).

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It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Tuatini and AAPA in order to facilitate usage of a Jini environment because the Jini environment would provide access to the Jini services. The Jini services would provide information to the client over the network. The client would utilize the provided information.

### *Conclusion*

32. The prior art made of record (forms PTO-892 and applicant provided IDS cited arts) and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Haresh Patel whose telephone number is (571) 272-3973. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday from 10:00 am to 8:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Follansbee can be reached on (571) 272-3964. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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Haresh Patel

June 30, 2005

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Haresh Patel', written over the date 'June 30, 2005'.